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**The Security Consequences of the Abraham Accords**
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**Abstract**

*In 2020, the signing of the Abraham Accords is a historic normalization of the relations between Israel and various Arab countries, including the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. Such deals represent a dramatic change in the Middle Eastern diplomacy, whose effects go beyond bilateral affairs to regional security politics. This paper discusses the implications of the Abraham Accords on the security front, in terms of military collaboration, strategic partnerships and changes in the perception of threats. Although the Accords are vowed to be a better cooperation in security, it instead adds more tension to the ones already on the table, specifically Iran and certain groups in the Palestinian territories. In terms of developing closer relationships between Israel and Gulf states, the Accords redefine the old ways of friendship and animosity, both in terms of the classical military equilibrium and the wider geopolitical landscape. The study puts emphasis on the two-sidedness of the Accords: they present both avenues of stability and cooperation, but they also add new fault lines in an already turbulent area. By integrating qualitative analysis and synthesis of the research on the topic of regional security, this study offers an insight into how the architecture of the Middle East security has changed and offers implications to policy-makers, academics and regional stakeholders. The results indicate that the emergence of alliances should be handled with a lot of care to avoid spiral growth and a strategic balance within the region.*

**Keywords:** *Abraham Accords, Middle East Security, Israel-Gulf Relations, Regional Stability, Strategic Alliances, Geopolitics*

**Introduction**

It is the beginning of a new era in the history of Middle Eastern diplomacy with the Abraham Accords. Under the sponsorship of the United States, these agreements were signed in 2020 and established the normalization of relationships between Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain, establishing unprecedented diplomatic, economic, and security connections (Yossef, 2021). The Accords are not simply bilateral agreements but a plan of action that has far reaching consequences to the overall picture regarding security in the region. The Arab-Israeli conflict has over decades defined the political and security structure of the Middle East and Arab states mostly continued to refuse recognition of Israel and backed the Palestinian claims of sovereignty. This paradigm is broken by the Abraham Accords by institutionalizing formal collaboration between Israel and major Gulf countries, indicating not only a refocusing of priorities but also a new set of regional politics of force (Guzansky and Marshall, 2020).

The Middle East has always been marked in history by intertwining and conflicting security predicaments, sectarianism, and territorial issues. The Arab-Israeli war as well as the struggle between Sunni and Shia have had far-reaching effects on the strategic interests of states in the region and the intervention of external powers like the United States, Russia, and the European Union. In these aspects, the Abraham Accords are remarkable by their explicit connection of

diplomatic normalization with security and economic collaboration as the measure of the new approach to the stability in the region (Rehman, 2020). The Accords open possibilities of shared intelligence, military cooperation, and coordination of responses to regional threats, in particular those posed by Iran and non-state actors in Gaza and Lebanon since they fulfill the strategic goals of both Israel and the UAE, and indirectly Bahrain.

There are many-sided security impacts of the Accords. On the one hand, they can provide possible stabilization by increasing deterrence and making alliances, especially to the smaller Gulf countries that want to receive security assurance against their local enemies. In contrast, these Accords would make the settlement tension even more dangerous with those states that see the normalization as a strategic intrusion or betrayal of the Palestinian cause (Hamdi, 2023). Iran, especially, has presented the Accords as a threat to the regional influence of the country, escalating rhetorical and proxy conflict. On the same note, the Accords have been criticized in the Palestinian society as sabotaging traditional resistance tactics and disequilibrating the power balance in favor of the Palestinian bargaining side (Rehman, 2020).

Another paradigm shift in regional alliances is the Accords. In the past, the Gulf states had a reserved relationship with Israel, mainly via the back door or through the US interests. When it is formally recognized, then the strategic calculus alters considerably. The Accords change the usual formations of friendship and enmity, states redefine the perceptions of threats and security commitments, claim Adami and Rasouli (2025). The agreements enable intelligence sharing, joint military drills as well as dependence on defense technology and this is an indicator of a greater level of interoperability among Israel and the Gulf states. This development has more extension in terms of regional deterrence policies and conflict prevention tools.

In addition, the Abraham Accords overlap with economic and technological aspects of the security. Gulf countries are interested in security co-operation but technological and defense modernization which lets them use the military and cyber skills of Israel to strengthen their national defense. Al-Eshaq & Bakir (2025) suggest that the UAE-Israel alliance is an excellent example of the active security regime, consisting of both conventional defense schemes and sophisticated technology transfer and cybersecurity programs. These events are indicative of the fact that the Accords are not just diplomatic gimmicks but structural changes in the ways in which the region is planning regional security, which will have long-term implications on the balance of power in the Middle East.

Although the advantages may be inevitable, new security weaknesses are brought forth by the Accords. Non-signatory states, especially Iran, believe that they are encircled strategically, and this situation has led to possible escalatory actions being taken using proxies in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon (Shabani et.al., 2025). Also, normalization devoid of parallel solution to the Palestinian problem would pose internal instability in the Arab world, since mass resistance or dissent to the Accords may be in form of political dissent or radicalization. The Accords also cast doubt on how lasting these alliances in the region can be in the history of the rapid changes in loyalties and foreign interventions (Norlen and Sinai, 2020).

The security implication of the Accords goes beyond the bilateral arrangements that are immediate. They help in the development of multipolar regional security complex where traditional enemies are going through different strategic arrangements. Abdullayev (2024) points out that the Accords have re-adjusted power balance, forcing regional participants to re-evaluate the sense of threat and alliances policies. Other states like Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia have been practicing diplomacy with care to ensure that they do not support the Accords but at the same time ensure that they have some say over the Palestinian affairs. Such recalibrations

represent the general trends of strategic change, which means that the Abraham Accords is a breed of systemic change in the security of the Middle East.

Besides the state-centric considerations, the Accords also affect the non-state actors and transnational security threats. The agreements may cause militia, terrorist organizations, and proxy groups to view the agreements as change in the strategic environment and turn to asymmetric reactions, or personal attacks. According to Monshipouri et.al (2025), the Gaza conflict and the associated escalations demonstrate the instability of peace in the presence of lack of holistic conflict resolution mechanisms. This is why the Abraham Accords should be evaluated as instruments of state diplomacy as well as the determinants of the operational environment of non-state actors and regional security institutions.

This paper aims to deliver a detailed discussion of the security implications of the Abraham Accords, with a political, military, and strategic point of view. The research will help develop a more sophisticated understanding of the current security trends in the Middle East by looking at the impacts of the Accords on the Gulf-Israeli relationship, Iranian strategic options, the Palestinian agency, and the stability of the region in general. The study highlights the two-sidedness of the Accords: as the opportunity to have more cooperation and deterrence, they also create vulnerabilities and possible points of conflict. The research aims are three-fold: to determine structural and strategic consequences of the Accords on the regional players; to examine the possibility of stabilization or escalation; and to present the information that policy-makers can use in handling the new geopolitical reality.

To sum it up, the Abraham Accords are a historic recalibration of Middle East diplomatic relations and security provisions. The agreements have transformed conventional patterns of relations and animosity through formalization of relationships between Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain, providing opportunities and challenges. They promise to strengthen deterrence and deepen military cooperation and strengthen the stability in the region, but they can also lead to increasing the level of tension with non-signatory states and non-state actors. This introduction preconditions the further part Literature Review, Theoretical Framework, Discussion, Implications to Regional Stability, and Conclusion that offers a complete structure of the proper analysis of the security implications of the Abraham Accords (Madani, 2024).

### **Literature Review**

Abraham Accords have yielded a lot of academic interest due to their ability to transform the security situation in the Middle East. The Accords have been analyzed by the scholars through various lenses such political, security, economic and regional implications focusing on the chances of stabilization and threats of worsening conflict. This literature review critically synthesizes available literature to define patterns, debates, and gaps as a basis of determining the security implications of the Accords.

According to Yossef (2021), the Abraham Accords is a structural change in the nature of regional security as it normalized the relations between Israel and the Gulf states. The Accords, Yossef argues, do not just ease the diplomatic involvement, but establish the means of cooperative defense and intelligence activities, which boosts collective security of member states. The paper points to the two-sided impact of the Accords: on the one hand, they reinforce the security position of Israel, UAE, and Bahrain, on the other hand, they evoke fear in non-signatory countries, especially Iran, that sees the agreements as a strategy of encircling. This view highlights the revolutionary possibility of the Accords and warns about the potential destabilizing consequences.

Guzansky and Marshall (2020) present a comprehensive discussion of the short-term and long-term importance of the Abraham Accords. Their analysis points to the fact that the Accords are

the manifestations of a practical attitude to regional politics, since the strategic interests are more important than the historical enmity. Connecting normalization and security and economic cooperation, the agreements open new prospects of conflict management. The authors are however also keen on pointing out that the lack of a complete solution to the Palestinian problem can act as a constraint to the effectiveness of the agreements to impact long lasting peace. This conflict of practical normalization and unresolved underlying conflicts can be found in the literature on the topic.

Rehman (2020) discusses the reasons of the existence of the Abraham Accords and their implications on the overall peace process in the Middle East. Rehman argues that the Accords were the result of overlapping strategic calculations, such as common interests regarding the power of the Iranians and the need to have technological and defense cooperation, as well as the US foreign policy priorities which changed their focus. The paper underlines that the Accords are indicative of a realignment of conventional Arab-Israeli relations and not a resolution of historical differences. The conclusion of Rehman analysis is the use of external actors especially the United States to facilitate the agreements and influence the result of the regional security.

A number of studies are concerned with the Asian implications of the Accords, especially alliance-building and threat perception. Adami and Rasouli (2025) discuss the change of the patterns of friendship and enmity in the context of the Middle East regional security complex. Their results imply that the Accords can help involved states to diversify their security partnerships, enhance deterrence, and leverage over opponents. Concurrently, the agreements generate new fault lines because the non-signatory states find themselves at a strategic disadvantage, and it may increase the risk of conflict. This study highlights the significance of the knowledge of the cooperative and adversarial implications of the Accords in a multipolar regional setting.

Abdullayev (2024) focuses on the post-Accords Middle East as the arena of competing peace and conflict imperatives. The paper highlights that the agreements have changed the strategic calculus of the regional players especially Iran and the Palestinian Authority who react by political signaling as well as proxy participation. Abdullayev suggests that though the Accords can increase the collective security of signatories by itself, it can also lead to asymmetric actions of the marginalized actors which explains how formal alliances and informal security work.

The article by Madani (2024) reevaluates the consequences of the Abraham Accords about the gulf region conflict resolution. Concentrating on the UAE and Bahrain, the paper shows that the normalization process promotes the practical cooperation, such as intelligence-sharing, joint military drills and defense technology cooperation. Yet, Madani cautions the absence of the wider regional buy-in especially that which is not achieved by major Arab states and Palestine could restrict the reach and sustainability of such security arrangements. The research indicates that the applicability of the Accords as peace instruments is determined by the capacity of the involved and non-participating states to handle the feeling of injustice and marginalization.

Norlen and Sinai (2020) consider the Abraham Accords to be the paradigm shift or the *realpolitik*. They suggest that the agreements can be seen to symbolize: a normative exit point off decades of Arab non-recognition of Israel, and a pragmatic decision-making in view of new security threats. Their research points to the fact that the Accords entrench a collaborative security system, which does not address the underlying geopolitical tensions in the area, especially those on Iranian regional aspirations and Palestinian statehood ambitions. This duality has been the key to the concept of the security implications because it demonstrates the possible stabilizing forces and continuing tension points.

Consequences state specific and subregional are discussed in other studies. Hallward & Biygautane (2022) examine the Israeli discourse on the Accords and focus on the fact that

security and economic incentives take center stage in the discussion at the mass and elite levels. The research finds that Israel considers normalization as an alternative of securing its borders, upgrading deterrence as well as integrating technologically with its partners in the Gulf. This view is enhanced by Trigano (2022) to evaluate opposing considerations on the Accords in signatory and non-signatory states since they interpret strategic advantages, legitimacy in the region, and possible risks differently. Combined, these studies point towards the complex nature of perception, policy, and security results.

The literature also analyzes the effects on the foreign policy and posture of Iran. Khan et.al. (2025) state that the Accords have led Iran to re-evaluate its regional policies, which comprise strengthening allies without signatories, building stronger proxy forces, and rising its rhetoric against Israel and Gulf regional actors. This study highlights the fact that the security implications of the Accords are not only limited to signatory states, but they have transformed the perception of threats, calculus of deterrence, and local balances of power.

The expansion of the geopolitical transformation of the Abraham Accords is approached by scholars like Saram et.al. (2025) and Pambagyo (2025). Their works focus on the development of a networked regional security space, the formal alliance with economic interdependence and technological collaboration between the classic rivals. These discussions indicate that the Accords open up possibilities to alleviate conflicts and also present new weaknesses, especially when it comes to unresolved territorial issues and asymmetric threats posed by non-state actors. The studies of the Palestinian side provide another aspect. A postcolonial and settler-colonial approach is used by Siddiqui (2026) to evaluate the implications of the Accords in Palestine, agency, and strategic options, and the sense of legitimacy. The paper notes that the process of normalization in the absence of the involvement of Palestinians frustrates years of resistance tactics and can contribute to the further political disintegration. Likewise, Pokorny (2026) also looks into reactions of non-signatory Arab states and proves that the Accords shatter the old solidarity models and force the states to reevaluate security obligations and regional affiliations. Lastly, the works by scholars, including Abu-dari (2025), Nurtina and Mointi (2025), and Khurshid and Yasin (2026) give empirical research on the operational aspect of the Accords, such as the defense cooperation, intelligence sharing, and the multilateral engagement mechanisms. All these studies explain that even though the Accords have put in place new forums regarding the sharing of security, the viability and effectiveness of such arrangements are still dependent on regional processes, threat perceptions, and management of political sensitivities.

Summing up, it can be stated that the literature offers a complex interpretation of the security implications of the Abraham Accords. Together, the literature shows that the Accords generate stabilizing effects on the participating states and possible destabilizing pressure on the non-signatories. Historical legacies, the perception of threat, the patterns of alliances, and the agency of marginalized actors are noted as important aspects that need to be considered by scholars. There are still unanswered questions, specifically the evaluation of the effects over time, the interaction between formal and informal security structures, and the possibilities of escalation to counter the asymmetric security threats. This review of the literature forms a critical basis of the further theoretical analysis and discussion, which highlights the complexity of security implications of the result of Abraham Accords.

### **Theoretical Framework**

To be able to comprehend the security implications of the Abraham Accords, there must be a solid theoretical framework. This project primarily uses the concept of Realism, Security Dilemma Theory, and Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) to explain the state behavior and the state interaction in the region in the aftermath of the Accords.

The Accords can be viewed through the prism of realism to determine the extent of power, security, and strategic interests. According to the realist theory, the international system is anarchic with the power of survival and self-interest prevailing over the decision-making of states (Hamdi, 2023). In this sense, the Abraham Accords may be regarded as a tactical move by Israel and the UAE to gain more power in relations to Iran and other regional rivals. Through formalization of military, intelligence, and economic cooperation, the signatory states develop their security potentials and prevent the threat before it. Realism also points to the opportunistic course of alliances indicating that alliances are based on pragmatic evaluation and not a convergence of ideologies.

The Security Dilemma Theory is an addition to the analysis of Realists since it explains how the defensive actions of one state can be viewed as dangerous by another, and its result may be the increased tensions (Shabani et.al., 2025). Although the Accords are aimed at collective security among the signatories, it cannot but create some sort of fears among the non-signatory states like Iran and some Palestinian groups. Depending on their reactions, these actors can be the military posturing, proxy conflict or regional alliances as a counter measure to perceived encirclements to cause a reaction and response mechanism. Security Dilemma Theory describes the reasons why the actions aimed at stabilizing the situation in the area can also present new threats.

Buzan and Waever developed Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) where the authors state that security interdependence tends to have geographical limits (Abdullayev, 2024). Using the RSCT, the Abraham Accords may be viewed as a reorganization of the regional security patterns of the subregions of the Gulf and Levant. The Accords change the balance of power by formalizing alliances, which change the perception of threats, structures of an alliance, and cooperation. According to RSCT, the role of non-signatory states and transnational actors is also taken into consideration, where the security results are not only based on bilateral agreements but also on the regional structure of state and threat.

These three theoretical frameworks are complementary to each other. The concept of realism describes the strategic interests of signatory states, Security Dilemma Theory describes the danger of escalation and misperception, and RSCT puts these processes into the context of the larger regional system and considers the interdependence of security interests and complex interdependencies.

### **Discussion**

The Abraham Accords have brought a major change to the Middle East security system, which has created a set of effects on both the signatories and non-signatories. The first direct result is that it will increase Israel-UAE military cooperation. As Al-Eshaq and Bakir (2025) show, the Accords help to conduct joint military drills, exchange of intelligence and coordination in the defense procurement. This partnership reinforces the position of defense of Gulf states, as they can prevent possible aggression and increase the situational awareness. On its part, Israel is achieving strategic depth by rallied alliances with Gulf actors, establishing a safer southern and eastern flank.

The implications of the Accords, with regard to regional deterrence, are also in the case of Iran. Khan et.al. (2025) believe that the officially declared convergence between Israel and the Gulf nations will form a new deterrence axis against the perceived expansionism of Iran. The Iranian reaction has been the strengthening of its ties in the region, the proxy wars in Syria and Iraq, and more aggressive rhetoric against Israel and the Gulf nations that are its allies. These advances are examples of the security dilemma effect, where defense against one group by another triggers a defense against it, and may escalate the instability of the region.

The Arab non-signatory states are taking the Accords with diplomatic reservations. Pokorny (2026) is one of the few pointing out that countries like Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco are walking the line between recognizing the possible advantages of the Accords and continuing to maintain unity with Palestinian constituents. This balancing process is indicative of the complexities of a multipolar security situation, as regional players find themselves having to negotiate new alliances as they address both domestic and pan-Arab political dynamics. In the same vein, Siddiqui (2026) indicates that the Palestinians view the Accords as having weakened their bargaining power, weakened their bargaining power in the regional decision-making process and put the traditional Arab agreement on normalization in jeopardy.

Patterns of regional alliances are also restructured by the Accords. According to Adami and Rasouli (2025), the agreements bring new forms of cooperation and competition. Israel-UAE alignment, with Bahrain included, will create a synchronized bloc that can act strategically together. This combined network security is based not only on official military relationships, but also on the economic, technological, and diplomatic aspects. The new "Abraham Alliance" will be a stabilizing force to signatories and a form of strategic rebalancing to other players in the region.

Another important impact is economic-security interlinkages. According to the Accords, there is an opportunity to unite defense and technology sectors, and the UAE invests in Israeli cybersecurity, intelligence, and surveillance capabilities (Hallward and Biygautane, 2022). Military cooperation is based on economic cooperation, which provides the opportunity to modernize the defense infrastructure and create strategic capabilities. The two-way collaborations depicted herein demonstrate the growing multidimensionality of security in the Gulf, as the economical, technological, and military lines of interest become one.

The Accords affect the strategic behavior of smaller states at the subregional level. Abdullayev (2024) emphasizes the fact that states in the Gulf and Levant reset the perception of the threats and alliances, redefining their foreign policies based on the new security order. Oman and Qatar are countries that engage with discriminating interests towards those who are signatories and opponents, trying to maintain Independence, yet they can enjoy the benefits of the new networking partners. This can be seen as the ripple impact of the Accords on the security complex of the region which is in line with RSCT knowledge.

The asymmetric threats are also still an issue of concern. The Accords might be viewed as changing the strategic environment negatively by non-state actors and militant groups in Gaza, Lebanon, and Yemen to pursue their goals (Monshipouri et.al., 2025). Further collaboration between Israel and Gulf countries can lead to retaliatory attacks, sabotage or mobilization of transnational networks. The dynamics emphasize the fact that the security implications of the Accords goes beyond the state-to-state relationship to the non-state actors that can also affect the stability of the region.

The strength of the Accords is pegged on both domestic and foreign politics. On the domestic level, it is necessary to reconcile the will of people, who are still allergic to Palestinian complaints, with security and economic renewal needs (Trigano, 2022). On the outside, the importance of the United States as a negotiator of the Accords remains critical since the presence of Washington both in military and diplomatic terms makes the credibility of new alliances solid. Simultaneously, a change in US foreign policy priorities may influence the stability and unity of the Abraham Alliance, which underlines the mutual dependence of regional and global processes.

Israeli strategic calculus is also redefined in the Accords. Through this normalization of relations with the gulf states Israel gets access to intelligence networks, military technology and

collaborative defense platforms. According to Shabani et.al. (2025), this is a larger network that enhances the deterrence posture and depth in Israel. These advantages, however, have their liabilities such as dealing with the relations with Arab neighbors, dealing with the Iranian retaliations, and the Palestinian question that is yet to be solved.

Last but not least, the Accords facilitate the wider regional geopolitical changes. As Saram et.al. (2025) observe, the agreements affect energy security, trade routes, and connectivity in the region, which makes the Gulf states strategic. Simultaneously, non-signatory states are in strategic dilemma, considering possible gain in cooperation with ideological and security aspects. Abu-dari (2025) points out that these changes cause stabilizing and destabilizing pressures; this shows the dual nature of the security implications of the Accords.

### **Regional Stability Implications.**

The implication of Abraham Accords on the stability of the Middle East is enormous, as it defines the political orientation, the perception of security, and conflict patterns. Through making formal relationships between Israel and the Gulf states, the Accords introduce a new security architecture, which redefines the old power balance. According to Al-Eshaq and Bakir (2025), such alignment improves deterrence by enhancing the capabilities of the states, giving them a unified response to external threats, and promoting collective defense mechanisms. Such cooperation among signatory states in the sphere of intelligence, military drills, and the exchange of technologies minimizes weaknesses and enhances predictability of operations in the sphere of security.

These stabilizing factors however, exist alongside the possibilities of destabilizing factors. As observed by Shabani et.al. (2025), the non-signatory states especially Iran view the Accords as a strategic encircling leading to counteractions by proxy networks and asymmetric interactions. On the same note, non-signatory Arab states may be subject to internal political pressures that will cause them to reject or alienate the Accords, which by extension may cause tension within larger regional formations. There is a fine aspect of stability in the region because the Accords introduce the duality of improving cooperation among participants and raising concerns among non-participants.

The other dimension is the Palestinian agency and intra-Arab politics. As Siddiqui (2026) points out, the Accords will undermine traditional pan-Arab unity on the Palestinian issue, which could cause rifts within the regional unity. The long-term effects of this change may be experienced in the conflict resolution initiatives because the Palestinian political leverage in the diplomatic talks becomes diminished. Meanwhile, the Accords encourage regional actors to move towards pragmatic security cooperation, which may lessen the rate and severity of conventional conflict between states.

The Accords also affect the non-state dynamic security, affecting militants, transnational networks, and asymmetric threat actors. According to Monshipouri et.al. (2025) the greater the collaboration between signatories, the less freedom the adversarial actors have to operate, but also it encourages them to use more advanced or unusual tactics. The dynamic reveals the need to have elaborate threat assessment frameworks that incorporate both state and non-state actors in assessing regional stability.

### **General Geopolitical Implications.**

In addition to short-term security implications, the Abraham Accords affect the general geopolitical trends. Assimilation of Israel in the gulf-led initiatives helps in economic, technological and defense connections that reach regional power. Saram et.al. (2025) emphasize that the Accords establish strategic networks that lead to an increase in energy security, guarantee trade routes, and offer the opportunity to respond jointly to up-and-down threats.

The networks will enhance dependency among the parties and this may bring about stability by creating a common interest among the players whilst providing leverage on non-signatory players.

According to Guzansky and Marshall (2020), the Accords are characterized by the move to realpolitik approaches to foreign relations and foreign policy (as opposed to ideologically-oriented diplomacy) and a focus on security and economic benefits. This practical strategy will entice the states to juggle thorny alliances as they scale back historic grievances, especially on Palestinian statehood. What follows, in turn, is a less fixed, yet uncertain regional order, in which traditional conflict deterrence exists alongside new ambiguities over matters of political legitimacy and strategic orientation.

The Accords also affect the Iranian calculations in the region, which leads to some modifications in military, economic and diplomatic policies. According to Khan et.al. (2025), the reaction of Iran to this with proxy interactions and rhetoric is a reactionary security posture due to the perceived encirclement. This relationship presents possible areas of tension, point break-out, and it is necessary to emphasize that the stability of the region does not solely rely on the actions of the signatory states but also the flexibility and restraint of antagonists.

The non-signatory Arab countries like Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco are also influenced by the Accords since they have to strike a balance between the compliance with the Abraham framework and the domestic political factors. According to Pokorny (2026), those states have conservative policies, which approach the participants selectively, preserving conservative positions in support of Palestinian demands. This balancing exercise demonstrates the multifaceted interdependencies that the Accords have created, as it is important to recognize that stability is multidimensional and encompasses political legitimacy, military security and economic integration.

The appearance of the Abraham Alliance also alters the world interaction in the Middle East. The Accords bring a platform of coordination with the external powers such as the United States through consolidation of a coalition of states sharing common security issues and have historically been central in terms of security architecture in the region. According to Abdullayev (2024), this cooperation allows increasing the predictability of strategies and strengthening deterrence and offers ways of solving conflicts, especially when dealing with escalation between the signatories and the non-signatory opponents.

### **Policy Recommendations**

The following strategies can be employed by policymakers so as to enhance stability in the region and to minimize consequent threats:

- Institutionalized Security Coordination: Unify intelligence dissemination, mutual exercises and emergency management principles within the Abraham platform to be able to respond to the regional threats in a consistent way.
- Relations with Non-Signatory States: Forge a diplomatic channel to enroll non-participants into the security dialogues that will erode the feeling of encircling the non-participants and remove the possibility of escalating.
- Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Solve the Palestinian problem as a policy of long term regional stability without involving normalization as a cause of grievances and major stakeholders being alienated.
- Balanced External Relation: Cooperation with the world powers, and in particular with the United States and European powers so as to provide strategic guarantees and also enhance the cooperative security Accords at the minimal feasible degree, based on exterior interference.

- Watching Non-State Threats: The presenter proposes that proactive surveillance and contingency planning of the asymmetric dangers of militants and proxy actors are introduced, to ensure that military cooperation is insulated by conflict prevention.

### Conclusion

The Abraham Accords are a landmark in the Middle Eastern history of diplomacy that has created several historic normalization of relations with the Gulf countries with generate far-reaching implications on the security of the region. The Accords give channels of stabilisation and collective defence through formalisation of alliances, enhanced military and intelligence cooperation and development of economic integration. These plans improve deterrence, improve strategic coordination, and provide the means of dealing with typical threats, in particular, the threats to Iran and other local powers.

In the meantime, the Accords introduce weak areas and points of conflict. The non-signatory states particularly Iran and some of the Palestinian polity view such agreements as a strategic threat and therefore have responded to this by implementing countermeasures that could result in destabilization of the region. The two-sidedness of the Accords to improve the security of the signatories and instill fear in the remaining part of the world illustrate the complex nature of cooperation and competition that define the contemporary Middle East politics.

The Accords also reorganize traditional patterns of friendly and unfriendly relations, restoring alliances, the view of threats and their priorities. The non-signatory and smaller states are forced to balance between the engagement in the Abraham construct and the local political aspect and historical obligations. It is also an issue of the security environment being complex due to the probability of the existence of non state actors, including militant groups, proxies etc and therefore requires comprehensive frameworks that involve both state and non state threat evaluation.

Lastly, the Abraham Accords are optimistic and threatening. They are among the excellent models of how pragmatic and interest based diplomacy can enhance the security and the cooperation of the area. Nevertheless, their effectiveness and longevity will be in the capacity of political sensitivities to be controlled effectively, that the marginalized actors will have to be factored in the calculations of the strategy and that the stakeholders in the region must be adaptable to the quickly evolving security scenario. The present paper indicates that there is a two pronged effect of the Accords with the recommendation of its improvement with broader scale conflict control and working mechanisms in addressing the traditional as well as asymmetric threats.

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